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## House of Representatives

The House met at 12:30 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. CLINGER].

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,  
October 17, 1995.

I hereby designate the Honorable WILLIAM F. CLINGER, Jr., to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NEWT GINGRICH,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

### MORNING BUSINESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of May 12, 1995, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning hour debates. The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to not to exceed 30 minutes, and each Member, except the majority and minority leader, limited to not to exceed 5 minutes.

### JOSEPH ROTBLAT, NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WINNER, CONDEMNS FRENCH NUCLEAR TESTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from American Samoa [Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA] is recognized during morning business for 5 minutes.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, on the first day of this month, the Government of France exploded another nuclear bomb in the South Pacific, its second detonation in a new series of tests. France's nuclear bomb—involving

a 110 kiloton blast—was seven times more destructive than the bomb that we exploded in Hiroshima 50 years ago.

Mr. Speaker, as we recall the destructive nuclear fury that was first unleashed in history against the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, I think it most appropriate to recognize Mr. Joseph Rotblat, a physicist working on the manhattan nuclear bomb project during WW II who quit in protest because of his convictions, and who was personally devastated when he learned of the bomb's consequences in Japan.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate Mr. Rotblat, a Polish-born scientist, who has just been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize by the Norwegian Nobel Committee. Mr. Rotblat, the world's first protester against nuclear weapons, has devoted his entire life to ending the madness of the nuclear arms race. He is the founding member of the Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs, as well as the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, a leading think tank on security and disarmament issues.

Mr. Speaker, at a time France is thumbing its nose at the international community, over 160 nations have officially protested this madness by President Chirac and the Government of France to continued exploding of nuclear bombs in the South Pacific, I find it highly commendable that the Nobel Peace Prize has been awarded to Mr. Rotblat, one of the world's most eminent and vocal opponents of nuclear testing.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Rotblat has condemned France's resumption of nuclear testing and has written French President Chirac, urging that France immediately cancel its tests. Mr. Rotblat says, "There is no reason at all in my opinion for President Chirac to resume

tests. I can't see any tactical reason at all. I can only see this as an attempt to make their bomb a little better, or develop perhaps a new type." That is right, Mr. Speaker, a bomb a little better. To kill more people.

The two bombs that we exploded in Japan, Mr. Speaker, accounted for over 290,000 men, women, and children who died as a result of those nuclear explosions. What madness, what madness, Mr. Speaker. We can say that let us get rid of chemical and biological warfare, but let us continue dropping nuclear bombs.

Mr. Speaker, again, I commend Mr. Rotblat for his life's work and the Nobel Committee for their selection of Mr. Rotblat as a Nobel recipient. By these actions, the Nobel Committee on behalf of the world community has sent a strong message of protest to the French Government and I would hope that Paris would respond by immediately canceling their nuclear testing in the South Pacific.

What arrogance, Mr. Speaker, that President Chirac has the unmitigated gall to do this. For over 30 years they have been exploding nuclear bombs in the South Pacific. The American people do not know the suffering of the some 100,000 or 200,000 people who live in those islands, and, yes, 28 million people who live in that region. We just have not taken a better understanding of the very real serious problem we have there in the Pacific.

While President Chirac is drinking his sweet wine in Paris, some 200,000 people's lives are at stake if that Murorua atoll should break and leak, and there are already indications of leakages because of the 168 nuclear bombs that have been exploded on that atoll alone.

What arrogance, Mr. Speaker, what arrogance.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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